JUNE 13, 1771. THE NUMBER 1037.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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## PARIS, *March* 15.

MOST noble and spirited is the general Conduct of the respective Provinces of France, but more particularly does it appear by an anonymous Letter sent separately to each Prince of the Blood, to implore, for the Honour of the Kingdom, their Intercession for the Preservation of the Constitution. This Letter is conceived in the most expressive Terms, as will appear by the following Extract. "Dare, noble Prince, to represent to the King, with that Liberty, that Courage, that Respect, which is worthy a Prince of the Blood, a Prince of your Nation, the Inquietudes of the Nobility, the Alarms of the People, your own Dangers, those of the King, and those of the Subject. Assure him of our inviolable Attachment, but at the same Time of our Detestation of Slavery. Obtain the Recall of the Parliament, and the absolute Revokement of those Acts which tend to the Destruction of our very Constitution." All the foreign Papers are crowded with the Remonstrances of the different Parliaments of France against the Innovations lately crept into that Kingdom. The People there, indeed, seem to be upon the Tiptoes of Rebellion.

*March* 29. The Conversation of this City is engrossed by the Protest made to the King the 13th Instant, by the Princes of the Blood, against what has been done to the Prejudice of the Parliament, and delivered that Day to his Majesty at Choisy by M. de Pour, first Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Orleans. This Proceeding of the Princes of the Blood induced the King to call a Council on the Friday following, in which it was debated whether or not the Princes of the Blood should be banished; but such violent Proceedings meeting with great Opposition, Nothing was concluded upon at that Time.

Last Monday the Court of Aids received a Letter de Cachet, by which the King ordered to appear before him on the Wednesday following, at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, the first President, two other Presidents, and the Greffier with his Registers, it is supposed with a Design to erase the Resolutions of this Court on the 22d Instant.

The Letters Patent of the 23d of January, which established the Council in Lieu of the Parliament, have at length produced a general Effect in all the Departments of the Magistracy. Both the Remonstrance and Defence presented by the Court of Aids on the 22d have been annulled, by a Proclamation of the King's Council, issued on the 24th of March.

*April* 1. We have received, by Letters from Cadiz, the disagreeable News that the Oriflamme, a Spanish Galleon, was lost on the 27th of July last on the Coast of Chili. This Vessel sailed from Cadiz for Lima in February 1770, with a Cargo valued at twelve Millions of Livres; the Crew consisted of three Hundred Men, and there was a great many Passengers on Board.

CADIZ, *March* 5. The 21st of last Month a Swedish Packet Boat left this Port, destined for Buenos Ayres, on Board of which is embarked a marine Officer of his Catholick Majesty, who carried Despatches to the Governour of that Place, and the Governour of the Malouine Islands, relating to the Arrangement between our Court and that of London.

MARSEILLES, *March* 22. The Sieur Boyne, an English Captain, laden with Corn from Tunis for Spain, on Account of the Bey, has on Board his Vessel a Lion, Tiger, three Horses, an Ass, twelve Sheep, and a Hundred most curious Skins of Lions, Tigers, Foxes, &c. intended for his Britannick Majesty.

BRUSSELS, *April* 4. It is said a Tartan lately arrived here has confirmed the Report of twelve Thousand Turks being defeated by General Dimico, and of the Russians having made themselves Masters of Widin.

*From the* VISTULA, *March* 13. The Campaign will open very soon, and will probably be a very hot One, if a Peace does not prevent it. The Russian Army, which is provided with every Necessary, has been reenforced with forty Thousand Men. That of the Turks consists of sixty Thousand Janizaries, thirty Thousand Bosniacks, and twenty Thousand Albanians.

It is certain the Turks are disposed to treat of Peace. Besides the new Grand Vizier, Abdulrazac Effendi, and Achmet Effendi, are with the Army in Quality of Plenipotentiaries, and are authorised to treat with Count Romanzoff; and Messengers are continually passing between them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 13. It is expected that the Russian Fleet, consisting of more than forty Ships, will attempt the Passage of the Dardanelles.

AUSTRIA, *March* 13. We are very busy in transporting Artillery and Troops towards Moravia and Hungary. They are to be followed by those coming from Italy, and the Low Countries. The Emperour's Baggage is ready, and all the Generals are ordered to be at Vienna the first of April. The Army in Moravia and Bohemia is to consist of sixty Thousand Men, besides that in Hungary, which is considerably augmented.

HANOVER, *March* 15. Some Letters received from London flatter us with the Hopes of seeing his Majesty here this Summer, together with the Duke of Cumberland.

VIENNA, *March* 16. A Report prevails that a Treaty of Alliance is on the Tapis between this Court and those of Petersburg and Berlin. We are assured that Prince Gallitzin, Minister of the Empress of Russia, hath demanded a Passage through Hungary for a considerable Body of Russian Troops.

We continue, with the greatest Activity, to make every necessary Disposition for an approaching War.

BERLIN, *March* 23. Letters from Warsaw, of the 13th Instant, contain the agreeable News that the Plague has entirely ceased in those Parts of Poland where it had raged with great Violence, and that now there were only some faint Remains of it at Mohilow upon the Dnieper.

On the 18th Instant his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Prussia set out from hence for Potzdam, where his Prussian Majesty continues in perfect Health.

HAGUE, *March* 26. The last Advices from the Banks of the Danube import that her Imperial Majesty of Hungary has found Means to prevail with the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, to come into her Measures; that in Consequence thereof the King of Poland will exacuate his Throne in Favour of the Duke of Saxe-Taschen; that his Polish Majesty, besides a considerable Sum of Money which he is to receive, is to preserve the Title of King of Poland, in the same Manner as King Stanislaus did, together with all the Estates which belong to him by Right of Inheritance in that Kingdom; that he is, moreover, to have the Dutchy of Courland, and establish his Residence at Mittau. The present Duke of Courland (who will probably have no Issue, and whose Brother has rendered himself unworthy to succeed him) will have an ample Sufficiency given him to spend the Remainder of his Days in Ease and Retirement. This Plan of Operations is going to be carried into Execution.

## LONDON, *April* 2.

A GENTLEMAN, speaking of Mr. Wilkes's Quarrel with Mr. Macleane, said it was but too true that he was constantly abusing his best Friends. The Ministry, observed he, were the best Friends he ever had; they have been the Instruments of paying his Debts, of putting Money in his Pocket, of making him Alderman of London, and yet he is ungrateful enough to abuse them constantly in the Face of the whole Kingdom.

Private Letters from Paris mention that Couriers are continually passing between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid, which gives Room to conjecture that some Designs of a very important Nature are now in Agitation.

Orders are sent to Chatham for the 12th Regiment of Foot to hold themselves in Readiness to march for Plymouth, there to embark for Pensacola.

Large Bets are depending that Press Warrants will be issued before the Expiration of a Fortnight.

It is reported that Measures are now taking to prevent the Efforts of a certain Society in procuring either Petitions or Remonstrances on a late Occasion.

Saturday last the united East India Company entered outward at the Customhouse twelve Thousand Ounces of Silver Coin, for their Settlements in the East Indies.

We hear from Guernsey that several French Men of War of the Line are now lying at Brest Water, which can be sent to Sea on three Days Notice.

We are informed that a Letter has been received by the Committee of Inquiry into the late Riots, containing not only Information of the Cause of them, but also an Assurance where a large Party may be taken in the very Fact of Consultation about farther Tumults.

Last Saturday the House of Commons sat about an Hour and a Half, and then adjourned until the 9th; so that they have adjourned beyond the Day appointed for Mr. Wilkes's Attendance, which was the 8th.

Wednesday arrived at Court an Express from Sir Joseph York, at the Hague, which came with such uncommon Despatch that scarce any Thing like it has been known. It was dated at the Hague on Monday, as we are informed, and was received at the Secretary's Office on Wednesday. What the Contents were is kept a Secret.

Saturday the Dukes of Manchester and Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, Earls Fitzwilliam and Tankerville, Lord King, Sir Charles Saunders, Admiral Keppel, Sir James Pennyman, Baronet, Mr. Dowdswell, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Whitworth, attended by the two Sheriffs, Barker and Martin, waited on the Lord Mayor and Mr. Aldermen Oliver at their Apartments in the Tower, in Order to express their particular Regard for the Person of those Gentlemen, and their entire Disapprobation of those Proceedings in which Sentence was passed without a full Discussion, and a most delicate Question of constitutional Law decided, by inflicting a Punishment upon Magistrates who pleaded the Obligation of an Oath without a Hearing of Counsel to their whole Defence, whereby the Foundations of parliamentary Justice have been sapped, and the Credit of this commercial City injured by the Obstruction given to publick Business.

A Plan is proposed, and under Consideration, to form the Companies lately added to each Regiment of Foot, and which are all completed, into Regiments of light Infantry; a Species of Troops which has been found exceedingly useful in foreign Service.

This Morning their Majesties removed from the Queen's Palace to Richmond, on Account of some necessary Alterations that are to be made in the Queen's Apartments preparatory to her Majesty's lying in.

Saturday Wagers of five to one were laid, at a Coffeehouse at the west End of the Town, that a total Change in the Ministry would take Place before the Parliament meets according to their present Adjournment.

We are assured that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor has, since his Confinement in the Tower, received a great Number of Letters from the Gentlemen of the Minority, to each of which his Lordship returned very polite Answers.

Considerable Bets are depending on the Release of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, which it is affirmed will be to-morrow fortnight.

We have Advice from Rome that the Pope has issued Orders for all Ecclesiasticks that are in his Gallies to repair to that City, and do Penance there for the Crimes that occasioned their being doomed to such Slavery. He has also settled the Manner in which they are to live and be maintained.

It was said to be settled at the Council, held on Friday, to proceed vigorously against the City Magistrates; but that a great Personage expressed himself in such a Manner as to wish Things might not be carried on with too much Rigour, and that some Method might be adopted to get rid of the Business with Honour.

Yesterday Policies were opened, at several Coffeehouses about the Royal Exchange, to receive five Guineas to pay one Hundred if the Spanish Ambassadour does not leave this Court on or before the 25th of April. Very few chose to underwrite it.

We hear that Terms of Accommodation have been proposed between the opposing Parties, which would at once ascertain the Dignity of the House on the one Hand and the Independency of the People on the other, in the amplest Manner; but they have not yet been accepted.

*Extract of a private Letter from* Berlin, *March* 23.

"The King of Prussia continues at Potzdam, where it is reported, but I cannot say upon what Ground, that he expects a Visit from his Swedish Majesty in his Way to Sweden. The last Letters from Vienna mention that Prince Lobkowitz, the Austrian Minister to the Court of Russia, set out from thence on the 10th for Petersburg; from which our speculative Politicians conclude that the Negotiation of a Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is in great Forwardness."

*April* 4. Yesterday the Spanish Ambassadour had an Audience of his Majesty at St. James's. His Excellency made the most splendid Appearance, in Point of Equipage and Dress, of any that appeared at Court.

The Report of a Design in Administration to deliver up Falkland's Islands to the Spaniards is totally void of Foundation.

We hear that the Trade to Turkey will be brought to a better Regulation, much to the Advantage of this Kingdom, but more particularly to those concerned in carrying on the several Branches of the woollen Manufactories.

We hear that twenty five Thousand one Hundred and fifty Pounds will be granted for the better fortifying the Town and Dock of Plymouth, ten Thousand Pounds for fortifying the Town of Milford, six Thousand nine Hundred and twenty seven Pounds for the better fortifying the Town and Dock of Portsmouth, and seven Hundred and eight Pounds for securing Chatham Dock.

We are informed that a Half Year's Interest will be paid on the first of July next to such Part of the Subscribers of the last Loan to the Government for six Hundred Thousand Pounds as have completed their Payments and converted their Subscription into transferrable Stock; which Payment of Interest is sooner, by six Months, than ever was before in any former Loan to the Government.

A Letter from a Person of Character and Veracity in Dublin assures that the Number of Roman Catholick Noblemen and Gentlemen who have conformed to the Protestant Religion in Ireland, from 1763 to January 1771, amounts to three Thousand eight Hundred and fourteen.

Letters in Town from the East Indies say that Commodore Lindsay had despatched the Hawke Sloop of War in Quest of his Majesty's Ship the Aurora; that she had examined all the anchoring Places in the Island of Madagascar, and every Port where it was the least probable she might have been arrived, but without any Kind of Success; for which Reason there does not now remain the smallest Hope of her Safety. The same Letters mention that this Sloop of War found the French had settled and fortified the whole eastern Coast of that great Island.

It is conjectured that the Loss of the Aurora Frigat, with the Supervisors on Board, was occasioned by the Captain attempting to make a shorter Passage, by three Weeks, than that formerly performed, by sailing through a very dangerous Strait, which had never been navigated but by two of the Company's Ships.

It is confidently asserted that the Parliament will not break up until the latter End of May.

We hear that a very great Contention prevails at this Time between the Heads of different Departments, which has not yet yielded to the *passive* Orders of a great Personage.

A great Personage, in a Conversation, the other Day, with one of the Secretaries of State, asked him his Opinion, "what would be the best Method of settling the present Dispute between his Parliament and the City?" To which Lord Rochford replied, "if I might advise your Majesty, the two Citizens should be sent to the Tower, and the two Onslows to St. Luke's."

A Correspondent informs us that the Business in the Lower Assembly is to be opened on Tuesday by a Speech from the Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, immediately after which the Report of the said Committee is to be made; and that they will then proceed to debate upon the Affair concerning the City Magistrates and the Messenger.

Notwithstanding the many scandalous Paragraphs that have been inserted for a Week past in most of the Evening and Daily Papers, to alarm the Publick by insinuating that there is a Run upon the Bank, and that the Bank Notes were at a Discount, we have Authority to assure the Publick that there is not the least Foundation for such Reports, which can be only calculated by evil minded Persons in Order to depreciate publick Credit.

A Report is now propagated that a Committee will be appointed by the House of Commons to supply the Office of Locum Tenens, and prevent all the Disadvantages so greatly apprehended from the Interruption of Commerce and the Suspension of the chief Magistrate, Precedents of which Procedure are already upon Record.

Large Wagers are held, at the west End of the Town, that a certain Assembly will proceed against Mr. Alderman Wilkes with the greatest Severity; a great Minister having publickly declared that popular as he may be rendered by Punishment, neither the Particularity of his Situation, nor his Wishes to be prosecuted, shall furnish him with a Triumph over the Laws of his Country.

The Report of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland having visited the Lord Mayor in the Tower is totally false.

They advise from Hamburg that the Low Countries are entirely under Water about that Place; the heavy Snows, which have melted away, having swelled the Rivulets to such a Degree that four Miles of the Country has the Appearance of a great Sea.

Count Malzhan, the Prussian Ambassadour, we hear, is become as troublesome to our Ministry as the Envoys from the Bourbonian Compact.

The Packet brought by the Courier that arrived from Spain on Saturday last is not in Answer to those despatched from London the 9th and 11th of March, and therefore it is not very material. It contains Directions, of Course, to the French and Spanish Ambassadours, in Case they are called upon by our Ministry on Matters relating to Falkland Islands. In that Case, they are not to be very strict with Regard to the Claim of his Catholick Majesty, but they are to wait another Courier for farther Instructions. The Messenger that was despatched by Lord Rochford with the Ultimatum was to be at Paris (on his Return to London) the second Instant, and is expected here to-morrow, which it is supposed will make great Alteration in Affairs; for as our Ministers have certain Assurance of the hostile Intentions of Spain, they have insisted on their disarming immediately; and a Refusal will be looked on as a Declaration of War. As a categorical Answer was demanded, Nothing evasive will be put up with; and a Plan is fixed, on which our Ministers are determined to proceed directly. This the Publick may depend upon as Fact; and farther, that there have not been any Despatches from Madrid, received by the Secretaries of State, as mentioned in some of yesterday's Papers.

The Queen of Hungary, it is said, is marching a great Body of Infantry and Cavalry into Poland; but whether to act in Conjunction with the Russians, or otherwise, has not transpired.

A great Man yesterday asserted, at the Smyrna, that News of a very interesting Nature had been received the preceding Evening from the Continent.

It is confidently reported that a new Treaty is on the Tapis between the Courts of Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and that the States General are invited to join therein.

Yesterday their Majesties came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a grand Levee; afterwards there was a Cabinet Council, at which none were present but the Lords North, Halifax, and Sandwich. As soon as it was over, his Majesty went to Richmond.

His Majesty has signed Commissions and Orders for the March of upwards of ten Thousand of the Militia.

Two Frigates of twenty six Guns each are ordered, by the Lords of the Admiralty, to cruise between the Land's End and Cape Finisterre.

This Day the Earl of Findlater was presented to her Majesty, for the first Time since his coming of Age and his Arrival in London. His Lordship was presented to his Majesty yesterday.

*April* 5. This Day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor was brought, in a private Manner, to Lord Chief Justice de Grey's, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, by Virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus; when, after hearing Counsel, the Lord Chief Justice was of Opinion that he should be recommitted, as the Parliament was not prorogued. The Counsel were, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lee, of Lincoln's Inn.——Mr. Alderman Oliver was carried before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers in Serjeant's Inn. The Counsel, as also his Lordship's Opinion, were the same with that of Lord Chief Justice de Grey's. They were attended by the Committee appointed by the City for conducting the Affair of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver.

The Cabinet has met every Night this Week; and the general Report is, that decisive Measures are still undetermined.

The chief Thing that draws the Attention of the People at present is the Fate of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver. It is said that a Motion will be made on Tuesday that they should be discharged, and that it will be agreed to; others say, that the House will proceed with Vigour.

Although the Reports of War still prevail, yet Stocks are getting up again.

It is said that the Committee of Inquiry into the Causes of the Riots have not been yet able to make any Discoveries.

The Continuance of the Tranquillity of Europe depends upon the Answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to Prince Lobkowitz, the Austrian Ambassadour, lately despatched from Vienna. This Ultimatum is, that Russia shall grant Peace to the Ottomans, by permitting Things to return to the same Situation as before the War. On the other Hand, the King of Prussia instigates the Russians to continue their Operations; and promises that, should the Austrians take Part with the Turks, he will fall upon Bohemia and Saxony with all his Forces. This being the Situation of Politicks in the East of Europe, there can be little Doubt of the Flame being kept up for another Campaign. The Emperour, it is thought, is too prudent to risk the Loss of a Part of the hereditary Dominions of the House of Hapsburg for a Piece of invidious Revenge against the Russians, upon whose late Success both he and his Mother look with very jealous Eyes.

A French Jesuit, under the Direction of the Court of Versailles, manages the Cabinet of Vienna; the Reverend Father having insinuated himself into the good Graces of the Empress, who is become a Bigot.

The Empress Queen has signified, in Form, to our Court, that in Case of a Rupture on the Continent she will not become a Principal in a War in Defence of Flanders; the Revenues of that Country not being adequate, in any Degree, to the Expense of one Campaign. It is therefore highly probable that the French will be soon in Possession of all the Sea Ports of Austrian Netherlands.

*April* 6. A Bill is already penned, and will be brought into the House next Week, to prevent the infamous Practice of stockjobbing. The Reason that it is moved for, at this Time, is the critical Situation of Affairs in Europe; for it has been a general Practice, for many Months past, for great Operations to be made in our Funds on Account of Foreigners, on the Arrival of Couriers from the Continent, before the publick Despatches have been opened, by which Practices it is supposed to the Amount of Half a Million has been sent out of this Nation within these twelve Months past. These Matters have fully convinced the Ministers that it is high Time to put a Stop to these Plunderers of the Nation, and are determined to carry the Bill through the House as soon as possible, as an Event will shortly happen that will occasion great Alteration in the Prices of our Funds, of which our Enemies would avail themselves if not timely prevented.

A Manifeſto of a very extraordinary Nature has lately made its Appearance on the Continent, and is even ſaid to be privately handed about in England.

It is ſaid that the Commander in Chief lately ſailed to take Poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſlands is furniſhed with a diſcretionary Power to act according as he finds the Diſpoſition of the Dons towards literally fulfilling the late Convention. The countermanding Order ſome Time ſince ſent him for immediate ſailing was only occaſioned until theſe Orders and particular Inſtructions were completed.

*April* 9. Letters from Leghorn mention that the Court of Verſailles is ſaid to have diſcovered a Deſign in a certain foreign Court to make a complete Conqueſt of Corſica.

They write from Paris that the Eſtabliſhment of the ſuperiour Councils (in the Room of Parliaments) has happily ſucceeded, and the Officers who compoſe them are all Men of Abilities, ſelected from among a great Number who offered their Services on the Occaſion. The new Mode of Laws was expected to be regiſtered very ſoon. This Code is drawn up by M. de Maupeou, Chancellor of France, who has made it the Principle of his Work to ſecure the Property of Individuals from the Attempts of Chicanery, by ſhortening the legal Proceedings, and rendering them ſimple and plain.

They write from Breſt that five Ships of War are now fitting out there for the Coaſt of Guinea, with Materials and Stores for eſtabliſhing a new Factory to the ſouthward near Wampoo.

We are informed that when Mr. Harris, our Plenipotentiary, was preſented to his Catholick Majeſty to deliver his Credentials, which he delivered with proper Addreſs on the Occaſion, his Majeſty immediately ſpoke to him, in French, to the following Purpoſe: "I have always ſeen you with Pleaſure, but more particularly on this Occaſion." Hath this the Appearance of a Diſlike, and diſavowing what his Miniſters and ours have agreed on in Reſpect to Falkland's Iſland, or a Continuance of Harmony between the two Kingdoms?

We hear from Cadiz that the grand Rendezvous of twenty Sail of Ships, that were ordered to be equipped, is to be at Ferrol; and that beſides their uſual Complement of Seamen, ſome Land Forces are to go on Board.

Certain Orders are given for the Fortifications of Jerſey, Guernſey, and Scilly, to be immediately ſurveyed, and put in thorough Repair forthwith.

Orders are iſſued for all Officers belonging to Regiments abroad to join their Regiments forthwith; and the additional Company to each Regiment of Foot in the Service, which has been lately raiſed in England, is to join the Corps it belongs to.

All the Ships of the Line of Battle in Commiſſion at Plymouth are likewiſe ordered up to the general Rendezvous at Spithead, which occaſions ſome Speculation.

We hear four more Ships of the Line are ordered to be fitted out with all Expedition.

The Battalions of Foot Guards have received Orders to begin their March ſhortly, in Order to encamp in the Iſle of Wight.

The late Proceedings of the French and Spaniſh Courts are expected to be laid before two great Houſes during the Courſe of this Week.

Some Jews of Barbary have offered, that if Permiſſion be given them to ſettle in ſome of our Sea Ports, they will, at all Times, ſupply the State with ſuch Quantities of Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions of all Kinds, that the Price ſhall always be leſs than at preſent.

They write from Amſterdam that one Hundred and forty Dutch Ships, twenty from Hamburg, eight from Altona, and ſix from Bremen, will ſail for the Greenland Fiſhery this Seaſon; in all, one Hundred and ſeventy four Veſſels.

Advice is ſaid to be received of the Arrival of the fifty fifth and ſixty eighth Regiments at Gibraltar, and of the nineteenth and thirtieth Regiments being ready to embark for England.

We hear that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have adjudged the Premium of a Gold Medal for an Account of bringing up Calves without Milk. The Method propoſed is attended with very little Expenſe, and, when generally known, will prevent the Deſtruction of many Calves that would be reared, were it not for ſaving the Milk, which is not required when other Food is given.

It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia has declared an Intention to paſs ſome Months in England, in a private Character, this enſuing Summer; and that Directions are already given for fitting up a Seat, within a ſmall Diſtance from London, for his Reception and Accommodation.

A Correſpondent aſſures us that the young King of Sweden, during his Stay at Paris, has concluded a Treaty between the Crowns of France, Spain, and Sweden; and that he is to go to the Hague, in Order to have a perſonal Interview with the Prince Stadtholder.

Some diſagreeable Advices were reported to have been received this Morning from Ireland.

Several Members of the Minority went this Morning to the Tower, to confer with the Lord Mayor previous to their going to the Houſe.

A Motion will ſoon be made in the Houſe of Commons for the Prohibition of Corn for Exportation, which it is thought will be granted.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, dined with the Officers of the third Regiment of Guards, now on Duty in the Tower, who provided an elegant Entertainment for their Reception.

We can aſſure the Publick that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, will certainly be releaſed from the Tower before the End of this Week.

We are aſſured that a great Perſonage moſt ſeverely checked one of the miniſterial Party for ſpeaking ludicrouſly of the Citizens of London.

It is expected that the Common Hall to be held on Tueſday next will be the fulleſt ever known in the Memory of Man, and it is likewiſe expected that the Livery will attend his Majeſty in their Gowns.

A Court of Common Council will be called in a few Days, to conſider the Extent and Force of ſome particular Charters granted in the Reign of Richard II.

The Tower has not been ſo much frequented as of late ſince the Difference between the Citizens and Henry VIII.

Lord Camden has left off viſiting Lord Chatham, whom he uſed to viſit almoſt every Day.

Green Peas were ſold yeſterday, in Covent Garden Market, for eighteen Shillings the Quart.

According to Letters brought by Saturday's Mail, ſeveral of the principal States of Europe are at the Eve of ſome very great Event. At Vienna, Hundreds of Horſes, Mules, and Carriages, deſtined for the Uſe of the Emperour, and the General Officers Commanders in Hungary, are ſeen paſſing through that Capital; and the different Regiments in March for that Kingdom have Orders to repair there directly, without making any Stay in the Places where they ſleep. The Report of a new Augmentation in the Imperial Forces, with the daily Conferences held between Count Kaunitz and the Pruſſian and Ruſſian Miniſters, are Circumſtances which ſeem to foretbode ſpeedy War. But the Advices from Mons are ſtill more alarming. They ſay every Thing is in Motion; the Troops in general having not only received an Order to march into upper Auſtria, but alſo that a ſecond Courier was arrived to haſten their Departure. In Conſequence of the above, the Garriſons at Luxembourg, Brabant, Flanders, and the Hainault, are already in March; and, if theſe Advices ſay true, will be replaced by French Troops, who are likewiſe ſaid to be already in Motion in Normandy and French Flanders. From Ferrara alſo they write that all the Auſtrian Troops in Italy, except two Regiments, have likewiſe received Orders to march directly for Hungary; and that two Thouſand Mules are providing for the ſame Purpoſe. The Poles, we are told, conſider theſe Preparations as Nothing more than winding up of the Plot which has ſo long deſolated their Country: But, if French Troops are to occupy Auſtrian Flanders, the Dutch will do well to look to their Barrier; and England, in that Caſe, may be more concerned than at firſt Sight ſhe may ſeem to be.

Notwithſtanding it is daily and confidently aſſerted that the Parliament will ſit till after Whitſuntide, yet ſeveral of the Miniſtry aſſerted yeſterday that it will riſe either the End of this Month or very early in May.

We are credibly informed that the celebrated Mr. Moleſworth has propoſed a Plan to the Premier for raiſing ſome Millions, in a Manner more beneficial to the Government, and leſs prejudicial to the Publick, than any hitherto attempted.

The grand Reſult of our Proceedings with Reſpect to the Court of Spain depends on the Anſwer of the Meſſenger, whoſe Arrival is hourly expected. If full and ſatisfactory, Lord Grantham will be deſpatched in Quality of Britiſh Ambaſſadour; but if evaſive and equivocal, hoſtile Meaſures will be immediately purſued.

An Evening Paper ſays: When Lord North was attacked on Wedneſday ſe'nnight by the Mob, he cried out, "Gentlemen! Gentlemen! is this Liberty? Do you call this Liberty?" Yes (replied a Wag) and *great Liberty too.*

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the preſent Diſpute about the Liberty of the Preſs will, in all Probability, give a mortal Wound to arbitrary Power. The Houſe of Commons have in a Manner given up the main Queſtion, the Power of calling upon or impriſoning the Printers at their Pleaſure; and are now wreaking their Vengeance on ſome of their own Body, who have been ſo honeſt as to withſtand their illegal Attempts. The Appearance of Mr. Wilkes on Monday, according to the Order of the Houſe, it was thought proper to evade, by not meeting that Day; and when they met on Tueſday, no Notice was taken of the new Recognizance and Bill of the Grand Jury, for proſecuting Whitham the Meſſenger of the Houſe, which is, in Fact, acknowledging their late Procedure to be contrary to Law. It will be a hard Struggle before the Repreſentatives of the People can get the better of their Conſtituents. It is likely that ſome of the Adviſers of thoſe violent Meaſures will pay dear for this Stretch of Power.

*April* 11. Yeſterday, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, Sir Charles Wentworth in the Chair, the Budget was opened by Lord North, who propoſed a Lottery, which he ſaid he was ſure the People would like; the Tickets to be at thirteen Pounds each, and ten per Cent. to be diſcounted out of the Prizes. He ſaid, in the laſt Lottery, many Gentlemen had loſt by them, as they were ſold under Par; that the preſent Seſſions opened with demurring, Plague, and a War, but that all was blown off; however, that we were ſtill in a critical Situation with Spain, for we did not know how ſoon we might have a War there. But he hoped the Peace would laſt a long Time, and he aſſured the Houſe, if there was no War, he would, next Seſſions, move for the Land Tax to be three Shillings in the Pound inſtead of four. He likewiſe moved for two Hundred Thouſand Pounds to be allowed for the Navy, as there were one Hundred and fifty Ships in Commiſſion, with Frigates and Sloops. He took Notice of the preſent Diſturbance and Diſputes, and of the Houſe being diſobeyed, and a Faction being raiſed to throw every Thing in Confuſion. He paid a great Compliment to the Sovereign, of whom he gave the greateſt Character. Lord North was anſwered by Mr. Dowdeſwell, who ſaid he did not underſtand what the noble Lord meant; firſt we were at Peace, and then at the Eve of War! that he could not tell how to determine one Way or the other. Mr. Burke, Colonel Barré, and Mr. Thomas Townſhend, ſpoke alſo with their uſual Eloquence. There was no Diviſion, and the Houſe broke up about eight o'Clock laſt Night. The Committee will make their Report this Day.

Lord North, when he opened the Budget yeſterday, informed the Houſe that upwards of ſeven Millions would be wanted for the Services of the Year, including one Million five Hundred Thouſand Pounds to be drawn from the Sinking Fund.

His Lordſhip alſo declared that a Saving of a Thouſand Pounds had been made out of the ten Thouſand Pounds allowed for the Support of the Foundling Hoſpital, with ſeveral other ſimilar Acts of Frugality.

Some material Regulations are now in Agitation in Order to be laid before two great Aſſemblies, to leſſen the Prices of all Kinds of Proviſions in this Metropolis in future.

The Earl of Holderneſs is made Governour to the Prince of Wales, Leonard Smelt, Eſquire, ſub Governour, Doctor Markham, Biſhop of Cheſter, Preceptor, and Mr. Jackſon ſub Preceptor.

Admiral Elphinſton, and his two Sons, arrived ot Berlin on the 16th of March, from Leipſick. The Day after they were introduced to his Pruſſian Majeſty, and immediately continued their Route to the Court of Peterſburg.

Yeſterday ten per Cent. was given at New Lloyd's, to return one Hundred, if a War ſhould be declared againſt Spain within theſe three Months.

Yeſſeday Sir George Pocock paid a Viſit to his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace, for the firſt Time this two Years.

Sir Peter Denis will hoiſt his Flag on Board the Barfleur Man of War of ninety Guns, Captain Hammond, and proceed in her from Spithead with the Fleet under his Command for the Mediterranean. The Barfleur is ordered round from the Nore for that Purpoſe.

It is ſaid that Lord Viſcount Howe is very ſoon to be appointed to the Command of a Squadron at Spithead.

This Day was held a full Board of Admiralty, when Expreſſes were ſent off to Portſmouth and Plymouth.

It was yeſterday reported that a Motion would have been made, by a miniſterial Member, for the Diſcharge of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver; but, from the Diſpoſition of the Treaſury Bench, we can aſſure the Publick that no ſuch Thing is intended, and it is now ſuppoſed they will remain in the Tower till the Parliament riſes.

They write from Madrid that ever ſince the Convention with England a certain Ambaſſadour continues to be received with an apparent Coolneſs at Court.

The Merlin Sloop of War is ſailed from the Downs, with Deſpatches for Admiral Harland; who is to rendezvous at the Canaries, with the Fleet under his Command, in his Way to the Eaſt Indies.

All the Men of War at the Nore and Blackſtakes, as well as Plymouth, are ordered to repair with all Expedition to the general Rendezvous at Spithead.

It is thought the Intention of ordering all the Men of War to Spithead is for a general Review of the Fleet, and that their Majeſties purpoſe to viſit Portſmouth this Summer; a Yacht being ordered to be got ready in the River, and to go round to that Port to be in Readineſs for their Reception.

It may be depended upon that a Fleet of four Sail of the Line ſailed from Cadiz for the Havannah the 20th of laſt Month, having on Board two Companies of Artillery, and a Quantity of Proviſions.

*April* 12. It is ſaid that in the Partition Treaty, now finally ſettled, between the Emperour of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, it is agreed that Auſtrian Sileſia is to be ceded to the Emperour, that Poliſh Pruſſia and the maritime Town of Dantzick are to be guarantied to the King of Pruſſia, and that moſt of the new conquered Countries lately Part of the Turkiſh Dominions are to be guarantied to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. This is the great Outline of the Treaty, and will be carried into Execution as ſoon as the Forage ſufficient for the Entertainment of three ſuch great Armies is ready for the Scythe, which will be early in June next.

*April* 14. Advice is ſaid to be received of a ſmart Engagement between the grand Turkiſh and Ruſſian Fleets, off the Iſland of Tenedos; in which the former were totally defeated, and their capital Men of War, with all their Men, ſunk and deſtroyed.

It is confidently reported that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will ſhortly be celebrated, between his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire and Lady Betty Hamilton, Daughter in Law to his Grace the preſent Duke of Argyle, and Daughter to the late Duke of Hamilton.

We hear ſome Papers, of a dangerous Tendency, were found this Morning near the Royal Exchange.

Yeſterday a Manuſcript Paper, of a treaſonable Nature, was found ſtuck up in one of the Avenues leading to the Houſe of Commons, which was ordered to be taken down and deſtroyed.

Laſt Night the Right Honourable Lord North had a private Conference with his Majeſty, which laſted above two Hours, on the preſent unhappy Diviſions in the Nation; by Order of the *King himſelf.*

Laſt Night ſeveral Packets of Deſpatches were ſent off to the different Miniſters reſiding in the northern and ſouthern States.

It was yeſterday reported that a Sloop is deſpatched to recall the Squadron deſtined for Falkland's Iſland.

Yeſterday ſome Deſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, brought from Liſbon by the King George Packet Boat, Captain Michell.

According to ſome Letters from the Hague, the Politicians there are of Opinion that the general Tranquillity of Europe ſeems to be upon a very unſtable Footing; a great Variety of Circumſtances tending to prognoſticate that the preſent Calm will be of very ſhort Duration.

On the 27th paſt the States General iſſued a Placart, forbidding all Perſons to enliſt the Subjects of the Republick, particularly Seamen, for foreign Service; and enjoining the latter not to leave the Country without Leave, and ſuch as are abſent to return home.

A ſecond Placart was publiſhed the ſame Day, enjoining the Veſſels deſtined for the Greenland Fiſhery not to put to Sea until they ſhould deliver every tenth Man of the Ship's Company, or twelve Florins in Lieu of him, to man the Ships of War lately put in Commiſſion. All other Veſſels, except Eaſt India Ships, fiſhing Boats, and Veſſels that carry three or four Hands only, are to deliver every fifth Man.

We are aſſured that Orders will ſhortly be given for the Importation of Proviſions of all Kinds, live and dead, from Ireland and the Continent, Duty free, until the firſt of September next.

A Correſpondent aſſures us that there have been exported from the Counties of Kent and Suſſex, within two Months paſt, above two Thouſand five Hundred Head of Cattle, of different Kinds, to the Continent. This pernicious Method, which is the true Cauſe of the high Price of Meat, ſurely deſerves the Attention of the Legiſlature.

Beſides the Ships of War fitting out at Breſt, Port L'Orient, and Rochfort, a Squadron is equipping, with great Diligence, at Toulon; which is to conſiſt of one Ship of eighty Guns, five of ſeventy four, three of ſixty four, and two of fifty four, which will be joined by ſeven or eight Frigates.

It is ſaid Notice hath been given by the Premier that both Houſes of Parliament will be prorogued on the 2d of next Month.

The ſecond Reading of the Bill for the Exportation of Cattle will come on next Thurſday in the Lower Room.

We are informed that Mr. Alderman Wilkes received a Letter, by the Penny Poſt, containing only this ſingle Queſtion, *What is the Government?* To which the patriotick Alderman returned for Anſwer, *A Set of Knaves and Fools.*

Notwithſtanding they have of late crowded all their Sails, it is ſaid the patriotick Party have made very little Way; however, this is the leſs to be wondered at, as they ſail with a *north* Wind full in their Teeth.

## GLASGOW, *April* 18.

*Extract of a Letter from* Calcutta, *in the* Eaſt Indies, *to a Gentleman in this Place, dated Auguſt* 1770.

"I INFORMED you in my laſt that Coſſim ali Kaan was on his March for Bengal; but has ſince been quiet, and we are now under no Apprehenſions of War from him or any other of the Country Powers, every Thing being peaceable here, and likely to continue ſo. India Stock muſt riſe. However, you will, no Doubt, have been informed of the terrible Famine which has raged in the Provinces of Bahar and Bengal. The former has loſt near one Half of its Inhabitants, on a moderate Computation. We cannot ſtir out of Doors without ſeeing Numbers lying dead in the Streets and Roads in and about the Town, notwithſtanding many People are conſtantly employed in removing them. It is dreadful to hear the Cries of ſo many poor Wretches ſtarving to Death in the Streets. We are afraid of an epidemical Diſtemper, from ſo many Carcaſes lying expoſed in this putrifying Climate. This cruel Famine put a Stop to Trade for ſome Time; but, Thanks be to God, it is now over, and Trade begins to revive. In the City of Patna alone periſhed above a Hundred Thouſand, from whence you may judge of the immenſe Numbers carried off by this terrible Calamity."

The Ship Virginia, Captain Thompſom, from Clyde to Roterdam, laden with Tobacco, is aſhore at Goree, on the Coaſt of Holland, and full of Water.

ABERDEEN, *April* 1. Laſt Week died George Keith, in the Pariſh of Netherbanchory, in the hundredth Year of his Age. He followed his ordinary Buſineſs till within twenty Days of his Death, and continued ſenſible to the laſt. Thirty eight of his Children and Grandchildren, and fifteen of his great Grandchildren, accompanied his Funeral.

Laſt Week died, within two Miles of Slains Caſtle, James Dickie, in the Hundred and ninth Year of his Age.

Laſt Week a Woman in the Pariſh of Alford, of the Age of fifty ſeven, was delivered of a baſtard Child.

## NEWBERN, *May* 24.

ON Wedneſday laſt an Expreſs arrived in Town from his Excellency the Governour, with an Account of his having had a Battle with the Regulators, and gaining a moſt ſignal and complete Victory; the Particulars of which, as near as we can collect from the ſeveral Accounts of this deciſive Stroke, are as follows.

His Excellency having reached Hillſborough, with about one Thouſand three Hundred of the Troops, and finding the Regulators were at about forty Miles Diſtance above him, embodied and in Arms, to oppoſe the provincial Forces under his Command, immediately marched from thence to attack them, in Caſe they ſhould refuſe to comply with the Terms he offered them; which were, to give up their Principals, lay down their Arms, and ſwear Allegiance to his Majeſty.

On the 16th Inſtant, being within a Mile of them, his Excellency received a Meſſenger from them, with Terms of an Accommodation; but they, being wholly inadmiſſible, he marched to within a ſmall Diſtance of them and formed, in one Line about Half his Men, the other Half forming a ſecond Line, at about two Hundred Yards Diſtance, by Way of Reſerve. The Regulators, to the Number of at leaſt two Thouſand five Hundred, immediately formed within twenty or thirty Paces Diſtance, and behaved in a moſt daring and deſperate Manner. His Excellency again propoſed Terms to them, which they ſpurned at, and cried out for Battle. His Excellency then immediately ordered the Signal of Battle to be given, which was a Diſcharge of the Artillery, when inſtantly enſued a very heavy and dreadful Firing on both Sides, for near two Hours and a Half; when the Regulators, being hard preſſed by our Men, and ſorely galled by the Artillery, which played inceſſantly on them with Grape Shot, gave Way on all Sides, and were purſued to the Diſtance of a Mile through the Woods and Buſhes, our Troops making great Slaughter among them, as they did not make a regular Retreat, but ran in great Confuſion to all Quarters from whence they apprehended the leaſt Danger.

The Killed and Wounded on our Side, in this Battle, through the immediate Interpoſition of divine Providence, are very inconſiderable; the Killed not exceeding ten, and the Wounded about ſixty, among which is the Honourable Samuel Cornell, Eſquire, of this Town, who received a ſlight Wound in his Thigh. But of the Regulators three Hundred were found dead on the Field next Morning, and a very great Number wounded. About twenty or thirty were made Priſoners; and chief of their Ammunition and Baggage, conſiſting of hunting Shirts, Wallets of Dumplings, Jackets, Breeches, Powder Horns, Shot Bags, &c. were taken, with a Number of Horſes.

The glorious and ſignal Victory of this Day, gained over a very formidable Body of lawleſs Deſperadoes, under divine Providence, is much to be attributed to the cool, intrepid, and Soldier-like Behaviour of his Excellency the Governour, who was in the Centre of the Line during the whole Engagement, and in the moſt imminent Danger, having had his Bayonet ſhot away with a Muſket Ball. Nothing could equal the Firmneſs and Intrepidity with which our Troops behaved, the Craven and Beaufort Detachments, on the right Wing, ſuſtaining a very heavy Fire for near Half an Hour, and the Carteret and Orange Detachments, on the left Wing, performing Wonders, for raw and unexperienced Militia, who ſcarce have had Time ſince their enliſting to learn the Exerciſe.

We have the greateſt Probability to think that this ſignal Victory will cool the regulating Spirit, and put a final End to the moſt formidable and dangerous Rebellion that ever roſe in America; but if they are ſtill infatuated, and willruſh on to their Deſtruction, his Excellency is now joined by the Wake, Johnſton, and Cumberland Detachments, alſo by Colonel Waddell from Saliſbury, and in a much better Condition to reduce them to Obedience.

*The following is a Copy of what the Governour gave in publick Orders, the 17th of May, the Day after the Battle of* Almanſee.

THE Governour, impreſſed with the moſt affectionate Senſe of Gratitude, gives Thanks to both Officers and Soldiers of the Army for the vigorous, and generous Support they afforded him yeſterday, in the Battle near Almanſee. It was to their Valour and ſteady Conduct that he owes, under the Providence of God, the ſignal Victory obtained over obſtinate and infatuated Rebels.

His Excellency ſympathiſes with the Loyaliſts, for the brave Men that fell and ſuffered in the Action; but when he reflects that the Fate of the Conſtitution depended on the Succeſs of the Day, and the important Services thereby rendered their King and Country, he conſiders this Loſs (though at preſent the Cauſe of Affliction to their Relations and Friends) as a Monument of laſting Glory and Honour to themſelves.

The Dead to be interred at five o'Clock this Evening, in the Front of the Park of Artillery. Funeral Service to be performed, with military Honours to the Deceaſed.

After the Ceremony, Prayers and Thankſgiving for the ſignal Victory it has pleaſed Providence yeſterday to grant the Army over the Inſurgents.

Yeſterday divine Service was performed in the Church in this Town, by the Reverend James Reed, Miniſter of this Pariſh, to offer up our Prayers and Thankſgivings to the Almighty for the very ſignal and glorious Victory obtained by his Excellency the Governour, over obſtinate and deſperate Rebels, near the great Alamanſee River, in Orange County, on the 16th of this Inſtant; a Day that ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance, by every loyal Subject of this Province, for their very great Deliverance and Reſcue from the Hands of a lawleſs and furious Mob.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 13.

THIS Day his Honour the Preſident, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, was pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation for the Meeting of the General Aſſembly on Thurſday the 11th of next Month; in Order that the Repreſentatives of the People may have an Opportunity, thus early, to take under Conſideration the diſtreſsful Situation of the Sufferers by the late moſt extraordinary Freſhes.

On Monday laſt Ralph Wormeley, Junior, Eſquire, agreeable to his Majeſty's Warrant, under his Sign Manual, was ſworn in one of his Privy Council of this Dominion, and accordingly took his Seat at the Board.

We hear from North Carolina that the Regulators have entirely diſperſed ſince their late Defeat; that their Ringleaders have fled to the Miſſiſippi; that one of them has been executed, and it was expected more would undergo the ſame Fate; and that Numbers of them had come in, taken the Oaths to the Government, as required of them by his Excellency Governour Tryon, and made the proper Submiſſion.

We learn that Captain Wignell, who is arrived in Rappahannock, in five Weeks from Liverpool, brings an Account of Alderman Wilkes being committed to Newgate.

Arrived in James River, from Glaſgow, the Homer, Haſtie, Pearl, Speirs (via Rotterdam) and Thomas, Robertſon,

On Monday laſt, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the following Criminals were brought to their Trials.

William Robinſon, from York County, for Felony, guilty: Death. Matthew Thorp, from Auguſta, for Felony, guilty: Death. James M'Dowell, alias Benſon, from Prince William, for Felony, guilty: Death. James Anderſon, from Norfolk, for Felony: Acquitted. John Brown, from Spotſylvania, for Felony: Acquitted. John Barnett, from Frederick, for Felony: Acquitted.

*** The REAL LAYMAN's Piece came too late for this Weeks' Paper, but ſhall certainly have a Place in our next.

*An Answer to the Protest of the Reverend* SAMUEL HENLEY, *Professor of Moral Philosophy in William and Mary College; and the Reverend* THOMAS GWATKIN, *Professor of Mathematicks, and Natural Philosophy, in William and Mary College.*

AS I am placed at the Head of a Committee, by two Reverend and respectable Professors of the College, in a Protest which they have published against the Proceedings of a late Convention; and as I made the Motion for the Measure against which they protest, it may be expected from me that I should say Something in Reply to the said Protest. I have therefore sat down with an Intent to satisfy, as well as I can, that Expectation.

With Respect to the first and second Heads of the Protest. The Clergy did not meet to do any Business in the Way of *Representation*. The whole Body was properly summoned, on this Occasion, to act for themselves, and themselves only. Had the Clergy met as Representatives, twelve of them might very well have represented a Hundred; because, we see, in other Bodies of Men, that a Hundred represent Thousands, and five Hundred represent Millions. On summoning the Clergy to meet and act in a Body, there never was an Instance of their all meeting in this Dominion; and except they who attend are to be considered as the whole Body, on any particular Occasion, they have no Rule among them by which to settle what shall or what shall not be a Convention of the Clergy. And as small a Number as the Clergy present at this Convention have, before now, done Business as the Body; such as addressing the Governour, &c. For these Reasons, the Clergy present were of Opinion that they were a regular Convention; but yet, in Consideration of their Fewness, they were unwilling that their Sentiments, on such an Occasion as they were called together upon, should be adopted for the Sentiments of their whole Body, absent as well as present. They therefore disagreed to the Motion for addressing the King by themselves, without the Concurrence of their absent Brethren; but agreed to the Motion for appointing a Committee to draw up an Address, and take the Sentiments of their Brethren upon it, out of Convention. These were two very different Motions, and there was, evidently, no Contrariety in rejecting the one and espousing the other; but the whole Conduct, in this Point, was very suitable to the Circumstances of the Meeting. There is no Difference, I suppose, between the Sentiments of the Clergy in Convention and out of Convention, except in the Form of taking their Sentiments. They have certainly this Advantage in giving their Sentiments out of Convention, that they may do it upon the greatest Deliberation. And the Favourers of an American Episcopate desire the Clergy of this Colony to make Use of every Opportunity, they shall have, to inform themselves thoroughly concerning that Subject; to read and hear every Thing they can, *pro* and *con*, before they sign, or refuse to sign, the Address that will be proposed to them; and to do Nothing rashly. As to the Business of *rescinding*, which the Protesters complain of, if the Clergy at the late Convention had, or did rescind any Thing, this Behaviour does not surely deserve the Name of being *contrary to all order and Decorum*. On the other Hand, it showed a Solicitude in the Clergy, which ought, and I believe does take Place, in all Bodies of Men, a Solicitude that Nothing be left upon their Minutes, as their Act, but what they do finally, and upon the most mature Deliberation, approve. A Court of Justice, in solemn Determination of Property, does, I have understood, on the last Reading of their Order next Morning, on more Care and Consideration, very commendably undo what they had done the Day before.

With Respect to the third Head of the Protest, the Expression *American Episcopate* does not necessarily *include a Jurisdiction over the other Colonies*. It includes a Jurisdiction over none but the Clergy of one or more Colonies, as may be thought most proper. If it should be thought proper by his Majesty to make a Diocess of Virginia alone, and put the Clergy of it under the Government of a Bishop appropriated to themselves, it would be an *American Episcopate*. But if Virginia should not be thought large enough for a Diocess, or the Clergy of it not esteemed numerous enough to employ the Care and Attention of a Bishop; if it should be thought fit to comprise the Clergy of Maryland, and of some other of the northern Provinces, as well as Virginia, in one Diocess; the Clergy of Maryland, and some other more northern Provinces, have already petitioned for an American Episcopate. How an American Episcopate, if it was to extend farther than is here supposed, can *materially affect the natural Rights and fundamental Laws* of the Colonies in general, I cannot apprehend; because I think the Colonies in general to be, in this, a happy Copy of the Parent Country, that Episcopal Government in the Church is interwoven with the Constitution of the State. Of this I am very confident, or otherwise I should, by no Means, have engaged in the Measure, that such an American Episcopate, as is at present desired, by any of its Favourers, as far as I can judge, can affect, in the least Degree, neither the natural Rights, nor the fundamental Laws, nor the Property, nor the legal Privileges, civil or religious, of any Body of Men, or of any Individual whatsoever.

With Respect to the fourth Head of the Protest, I cannot discern how the Establishment of an American Episcopate, at this Time, can any Way *weaken the Connection between the Mother Country and her Colonies*, or that it has any the least Relation to the *present unhappy Disputes between them*. I have a better Opinion of the sensible and leading Men among *Protestant Dissenters* than to imagine that, while they enjoy every Liberty they can desire in their religious Societies, they can think it unreasonable in the Clergy of the Church to endeavour at retaining themselves under Episcopal Government, especially if that Episcopal Government may be had without Injury to the Property, Rights, civil and religious, of the Protestant Dissenters themselves, or of any other Persons. I know of no such *ill disposed* Men as are either willing or able to endanger the *very Existence of the British Empire in America*. If the Protesters know of any such, they do very well to put the British Empire in America upon its Guard against such evil minded and desperate Enemies.

In the fifth Article of the Protest, the Clergy who agreed to the Measure complained of are charged with *extreme Indecency* in proposing to make such an Application without the Concurrence of the PRESIDENT, COUNCIL, and REPRESENTATIVES of this Dominion; and the Protesters proceed so far as to call it *an Usurpation, repugnant to the Rights of Mankind*. These are very hard Words, but I hope they mean no more than to terrify us with the Sound of them. Let us consider, as well as we can, how far those Clergymen who favour the proposed Plan of an American Episcopate, and have agreed to the Measure protested against, may be supposed to act herein agreeably, or not, to the Minds of the Legislature, and of the People in general. The Laws of this Country, and consequently the Law-makers, have committed all the Parishes in it to Ministers who shall have received Episcopal Ordination; to Ministers who must be attached to Episcopal Government in Preference to any other Form of Church Government; to Ministers, Part of whose Duty and Trust it is to pay Obedience to the Episcopal Authority; and to preserve themselves, by all legal and gentle Means, under that Obedience. The Honourable his Majesty's Council have, long ago, requested the Bishop of London to commission his Commissary to exercise that Authority, which had been usual in this Dominion, over the Clergy; and, consequently, they requested the Bishop to take out his own Commission from the King: A sufficient Proof that his Majesty's Honourable Council of this Dominion, as becomes Members of the Church of England, prefer the Episcopal to any other Form of Church Government. Four successive Bishops of London have adhered to an Aversion, whether you call it Refusal or Forbearance, for taking out a Commission from the King to qualify them to give proper Commissions to their Commissaries for exercising their Authority over the Clergy in this Country. Under these Circumstances, their Honours have lately set on Foot an Inquiry whether they may not, as a General Court, deprive any Clergyman, who deserves to be deprived of his Office. They, with the principal Gentlemen, and I suppose the Generality of People, feel the Hardships of particular Parishes in having no Tribunal before which a Minister can be properly and incontestably deprived of his Parish, let his Conduct be ever so culpable; and he cannot, surely, be a good Clergyman who does not sympathise with them in these Feelings. I am thoroughly satisfied that their Honours have no other Reason for desiring that an offending Clergyman should be deprived of his Office by the General Court, but the necessitous Circumstances of the Church in this Country. They are moved by Nothing in this Affair but a due and generous Attention to the Want of a proper Government of the Clergy, as Ecclesiastical Persons. On the other Hand, the Clergy, from Principle, it may be expected, are averse to Episcopal Authority, in the Hands of Laymen. Not to enter into the Dispute about which is the best and most Apostolical Form of Church Government, which does not come into the Question before us, Episcopal Authority, in the Hands of a Bishop, is fitter and safer, the Clergy allege, than in the Hands of Laymen, though Persons of the first Rank, and of greatest Judgment in the Community; for two Reasons. First, who can be so fit to deprive a Minister of a Parish, nay even, to go farther, and take away his Right to act as the Minister of a Parish, in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, by cancelling his Orders, as the Person who gave him these Orders, and qualified him to act as the Minister of a Parish? Besides, under this Head, the Clergy allege that a Bishop will visit, will advise, will direct his Clergy in their Duty, and prevent, by these Means, some from becoming Objects of Punishment; which is the most humane and desirable Part of his Office. But this most humane and desirable Part of his Office cannot be performed by the General Court, or by Episcopal Authority in the Hands of Laymen. Secondly, though the Clergy are well persuaded of the good and benevolent Design of the Honourable his Majesty's Council, yet this good and benevolent Design, and the Consequence that may arise from the Step to be taken from such an Alteration in the Form of Church Government, as that of placing Episcopal Authority in the Hands of Laymen, are manifestly two different Subjects. If such an Alteration as this should take Place here, who can say that it may not be copied, with Amendments or Decorations, in other of his Majesty's Provinces? Who can say that it may not occasion, in Process of Time, a Struggle among the various Species of Dissenters for introducing, establishing, and setting uppermost, the several Forms of Church Government, to which they, in their respective religious Societies, are severally attached? Who can say that it may not be fatal to the Church of England, in America? And if it be, who can say what Effects this Ruin of the national Church in America may have upon the civil States of America? If we are to take History and Part Experience, for our Guide, we know that Episcopal Government in the Church, and Monarchial Government in the State, fell together in the Mother Country, and that their joint Fall led the Nation into a long Variety of Confusion, under which it could find no Rest till it restored both these Forms of Government. Now, under the Obligations laid upon the Clergy, by the Laws of the Country, to choose the Episcopal Form of Government before any other Form of Church Government, under so pressing and reasonable a Call from the Honourable the Council, from other Persons of high Rank and Consideration, and I think I may say the People in general, for some proper Rule and Government respecting the Clergy, and under as reasonable an Aversion in the Clergy to Episcopal Authority placed in the Hands of Laymen, what can be imagined so suitable to our Circumstances, so likely to content all Parties concerned, as such an American Episcopate as shall afford a far better Government of the Clergy than either Commissaries or the General Court can pretend to provide us with, and shall have no Kind of Concern with any Persons whatsoever besides the Clergy? I cannot help being persuaded that sensible, judicious, and good Men among the Dissenters, while they are left to the Enjoyment of their own Privileges in the amplest Manner, will not envy the Church a Favour which the Clergy of it think necessary and useful for the Government of themselves. There are, I suppose, disorderly Persons among the Dissenters as well as in the Church; and such may be willing to see bad Ministers get into the Church, by the Difficulty which a Bishop must be under to judge of the Merit or Demerit of Candidates for holy Orders at the Distance of three Thousand Miles; they may be glad to see that there is no Way of removing bad Ministers out of the Church, or out of their Parishes; they may be desirous of making their own Advantages of such Irregularities. But such disorderly Persons, if there be any such among the Dissenters, it is evident, deserve no Encouragement. Several Reasons may be assigned which hinder the Favourers of the Measure protested against from being so sanguine as to expect the open and active Concurrence of the *Legislature*. Were THEY to undertake this Business, Fears might be raised on the one Hand, and Hopes on the other, that through their Favour the Bishop might obtain Powers which we neither have to give him nor desire should be given him by any other Persons. The Clergy desire Nothing, on this Occasion, but a fit Ruler for themselves. In this they are most immediately concerned; other People remotely, so far as they may receive Benefit from good Order among the Clergy, in the regular and diligent Discharge of their Functions, and no farther. If the Clergy, in such Circumstances, may not be allowed, without waiting for farther active and open Concurrence, which it is not likely for them to obtain, to speak their Grievances and Apprehensions in an humble Address to the Head of the Church, who cannot be suspected of being ready to do any Thing unreasonable at the Instance of the Clergy, they seem not to enjoy equal Freedom with the Ministers in other religious Societies. In a Word, we are not so vain as to imagine ourselves able to go through with a Business of this Nature, in the Face of an Opposition from any considerable Number of Persons of Weight and Consequence among the Laity, much less of an Opposition from the *Legislature*. All our Hopes of Success are founded in the Persuasion that we are acting Nothing contrary to the Minds of the *Legislature*, or of the People in general. We desire to conceal Nothing of our Intentions. The Address proposed will soon be in the Hands of as many People as are willing to peruse it. If it contains any Harm in it, it will be the easiest Thing in the World to oversee it; and make us retire to that inward Satisfaction which belongs to them who have meant well for the publick Good, and meditated no Injury to any Individual.

What shall I say of the sixth Article of our Protesters? *They are perfectly satisfied with the mild, just, and equitable Government of our excellent Diocesan.* These Words, when we look for this celebrated Government, should mean that they are perfectly satisfied to be under no Government of any Kind. Had this Government, which they speak of with such Encomiums, existed; the Proceedings, which I have already mentioned, of the Honourable the Council, would never have taken Place. Could they be so disingenuous as to extoll the Absence of all Government under the Terms *mild, just, and equitable Government*, in Order to make an ill timed Compliment to the Bishop of London? I must not, I cannot suppose it. I attribute, then, this Mistake, to their having been too little Time in the Country to know its Circumstances and Situation. If they can show any Act of Government by the Bishop, or his Commissary, respecting disorderly Conduct in Clergymen (painted by one of these Protesters, at the Convention with high Colouring) for twenty Years past, they may be allowed to speak of this Government with the Epithets above mentioned; but if they cannot, they must permit us to think them as yet unacquainted with our Affairs, and that the Epithets of *mild, just, and equitable*, should not be so trifled with as to be applied to a non Entity. The fairest, and I suppose the truest Construction, that can be put upon the Conduct of the Bishops of London, in not taking out Commissions from the Crown to exercise Authority over the Clergy in the Colonies (the Consequence of which has been that their Authority has, in Fact, ceased in this Colony, to go no farther) is, that they, as well as many other English Bishops, recommend, in their Sermons before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, an American Episcopate. According to these Gentlemen, then, the English Bishops, including the Bishops of London, are in a Conspiracy with several Bodies of Clergymen in America, and with Bishops and others who have left Legacies for an American Episcopate, to *strip* the Bishop of London—of what? Of an Authority which he does not exercise, but is willing should be exercised by an appropriated Bishop. *The Oath of canonical Obedience*, which these Gentlemen mention, can have Nothing to do in the Matter; for that Oath equally binds them to obey the Authority of the Bishop of London, while they are under his Authority, and the Authority of the new Bishop, when one shall be appointed by the Head of the Church. After all, the Plan proposed for an American Episcopate, if it be carried into Execution, instead of taking Authority from the Bishop of London, may confer Authority upon him; for the Plan contains no Objection to a *Suffragan* Bishop, acting under the Authority of his Lordship the Bishop of London, as his *Metropolitan*. On the other Hand, if we did aim to take Authority from the Bishop of London, and to have it given to another Bishop more conveniently situated for the Exercise of it, and if the Bishop of London had some Unwillingness to part with this Authority, I am very confident that the Bishop of London would blame none of his Clergy for preferring the publick Interest of the Community to personal Regard or Reverence for his Lordship.

In the last Article of the Protest, the Authors have *particular Objections to that Part of the Resolution* of the Convention *by which the Committee are directed to apply for the Hands of a Majority of the Clergy of this Colony* to the Address proposed, *as a Method of proceeding contrary to the universal Practice of the Christian Church* in Relation to *Acts of an Ecclesiastical Nature, and unworthy the Decorum and Dignity by which so venerable a Body*, as that of the Clergy, *ought ever to be guided*. The Answer to this has been, in a great Measure, anticipated. What I have farther to observe is, that the Protesters seem desirous of engaging us in long and frivolous Disputes about *the universal Practice of the Christian Church*, about what *Acts* are, and what are not, strictly speaking, of *an Ecclesiastical Nature*, and would lead us into a tedious Chase in hunting for Precedents for our Conduct; that Precedents may be had for what we are doing, from the Practice of the English Clergy, who, if I mistake not, sign circular Addresses, not in Convocation, but in the Manner in which ours is proposed to be signed; that this Method is suitable to the present Circumstances of the Clergy in Virginia; that these Protesters, under high Pretences of Regard for the *Decorum and Dignity by which so venerable* a Body, as that of the Clergy, ought *ever to be guided*, seem content that *so venerable a Body* should remain under *no Authority*, and should have no *Decorum and Dignity* among them. For only observe their Manner of reasoning; which, when stripped of high sounding Words, is no other than this. A sufficient Number of Clergymen, to make a Convention fit for signing Acts of an *Ecclesiastical Nature*, cannot be brought to assemble, either through the Want of Authority in the Commissary, who calls them together, or through the Want of a warm Love of Order among themselves. Acts of an *Ecclesiastical Nature* cannot be signed by them, in their separate Capacities, out of Convention; because this *is contrary to the universal Practice of the Christian Church*. Therefore they can sign no *Acts of an Ecclesiastical Nature* any Way. Without a Power to sign such Acts, without a Power to ask for a just and reasonable Authority to bring them together, without a Passion for Regularity among themselves warm enough to bring them together, there can be no *Decorum and Dignity* in this *venerable Body*. It cannot, in such Circumstances, be, with Propriety, even called a Body.

If the Clergy, by espousing the Measure which I have endeavoured to defend, should be thought to deviate somewhat from the ordinary Road, surely the Clergy, who at present are in a State of Anarchy, as a Body, may be pardoned for that one Irregularity or Obliquity which is intended to put an End to all Irregularity and Obliquity, by bringing them, as a Body, under *Government*, without which it is absurd to expect that even the Clergy should, as a Body, *ever be guided by Decorum and Dignity*.

JOHN CAMM.




## Advertisements.

WILLIAM & MARY College, *June* 21, 1771.

HAVING, with the Approbation of his Honour the President, appointed the Reverend Mr. *Willis*, Rector of *Albemarle* Parish, in *Sussex*, to act for me, during my Absence, as Commissary to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *London*, in the Examination and Recommendation of Candidates for Holy Orders, I think it very necessary to give publick Notice of this Appointment. Application, therefore, is to be made to that Gentleman by such Candidates; and I am confident his Letters to his Honour the President, and the Bishop, will have all just and proper Regard paid to them.

The COMMISSARY.

On a Motion made, THURSDAY, *June* 13, 1771.

ORDERED, THAT the Clerks of the several County Courts in this Colony do transmit to the Clerk of this House, in the first Part of every Meeting of the General Assembly, a List of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of such Tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same Time, a List of the publick Charges of their respective Counties.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this House do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the House of Burgesses.

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

*To be* SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the* 18*th Instant*,

ALL the personal Estate of Mr. *Richard Knight*, deceased, at his late Dwellinghouse in the Borough of *Norfolk*, consisting of sundry HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, four COWS, two HORSES, a few SHEEP and GOATS, a single RIDING CHAIR, CART, *&c. &c.* for which Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next for all Sums above five Pounds, on giving Bond, with approved Security.——All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Mr. *Richard Knight* are requested to discharge their respective Balances immediately, and those who have any Demands against the said Estate are desired to apply for Payment to

JOHN LAWRENCE, }
JOHN GREENWOOD. } Administrators.

*To be* LET *on Charter, for* Glasgow,

A SHIP of about four Hundred and eighty Hogsheads, or one of about Half that Burthen, on reasonable Terms. Apply to Mr. *Neil Campbell* at *Richmond*, or to the Subscriber at *Rocky Ridge*.

JAMES LYLE.

*To be* SOLD, *pursuant to the last Will and Testament of* WILLIAM STITH, *deceased*,

FIFTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND, lying on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City* County, adjoining the *Buckland* Estate, and *Berkley* Tract. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Whole, or any Part of it, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in *Dinwiddie*.

ROBERT WALKER.

DUMFRIES, *June* 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subscriber carried on a Trade in *Charles* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, in Company with *John Semple*, now of *Prince William* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, from the Year 1757 to the Year 1763, when the Partnership was dissolved; and in the Year 1760 the said *Semple* purchased of Messrs. *John Carlyle* and *John Dalton*, for the Behoof of that Concern, a Lot of Land in the Town of *Alexandria*, for which the Subscriber paid the Purchase Money, by *Semple*'s Bill of Exchange drawn on him on Account of the Company, on which Lot the Company made several valuable Improvements; and afterwards, in the Year 1764, the said *Semple* took a Deed in his own Name for the said Lot and Improvements; and whereas, by the Articles of Copartnership, the said *Semple* bound himself not to draw any Money or Effects from that Concern, until the whole Debts due by it were fully satisfied; and totally paid off: This, therefore, is to forewarn any Person or Persons whatsoever from taking any Assignment of the said Lot, without the Consent of the Subscriber, who solely manages and transacts the Business of the said Partnership (Mr. *Semple* not having had any Management therein these six Years past) otherwise his or their Right will be of no Validity, as I shall dispute the Title *John Semple* may presume to assign him or them, it being diametrically repugnant to the Spirit, Meaning, and express Words of the said Articles of Copartnership, recorded in *Charles* County aforesaid.

6 JAMES LAWSON.

THE Sale of the personal Estate of the late *John Mercer*, Esquire, deceased, being again prevented by bad Weather, it is appointed to be on *Thursday* the 20th Instant, if fair, otherwise next fair Day. For Particulars see this Gazette of the 25th of *May* last.——There are among the Books of Mr. *Mercer* about two Hundred Copies of his old Abridgment, in which are many Precedents very useful to Magistrates. I will sell them at five Shillings each; and they may be had at *Marlborough*, my House, or *Williamsburg*, during the General Courts. The Price of the late Abridgment is ten Shillings each, to be had at the same Places.

JAMES MERCER.

*To be* SOLD,

A VERY good Tract of LAND, on *Warrasqueak* Bay, *James* River, in *Isle of Wight* County, about ten Miles below *Hog Island*, containing above three Thousand five Hundred Acres, whereon are three Plantations cleared, and in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work thirty five Hands. On the Manor Plantation is a handsome Brick House, sixty by twenty six, two Stories high; well finished and wainscotted, with two Brick Outhouses forty Feet by twenty, Barns, Stables, and every other necessary House, a handsome Garden, completely laid off, a Hundred and five Yards by seventy five. On the three Plantations there are at least seventeen Hundred Apple Trees, and a great Variety of other Fruits. Near the said Land is a Tract containing eighty five Acres, with a well accustomed Mill thereon, and as fine a Stream as any in the Colony. Any Person inclinable to purchase the above Tracts of Land, or any Part thereof, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscribers, who live on the Spot.——To be sold also, an exceeding rich Tract of high Land, containing near a Thousand Acres, lying on *Roanoke* River, between *Barnes*'s and *Edwards*'s Ferries, about fifteen Miles below *Halifax* Town, *North Carolina*, well wooded and watered, is beautifully situated, and convenient to Church and Mill; a sufficient Quantity thereof is cleared to employ fifteen Hands, and is in good Order for Cropping. For Terms apply to Mr. *Wylie Jones*, *North Carolina*, or to the Subscribers.

ROBERT BURWELL.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

*To be* SOLD, *on the* 25*th Instant* (June) *at twenty five Shillings an Acre*,

ONE Hundred and thirty five Acres of well wooded LAND lying on *James* River, in *Warwick* County, about six Miles from *Hampton*, with an Apple Orchard, and many other Fruit Trees thereon. Sixty Pounds of the Purchase Money will be required on the Day of Sale, and two Years Credit allowed for the Remainder, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to 2‖ ROBERT BROWN.

LATELY imported, in the *Commerce*, from *Glasgow*, without a Bill of Lading, two Casks marked S in a Diamond, No. 1 and 2. The Proprietor may have them by applying to Mr. *Henry Lochead*, Merchant in *Petersburg*.

2‖ DAVID CONKIE.

VINEYARD, York County, *June* 13, 1771.

STRAYED away, two STEERS. One all black, about four Years old; the other pied, about three Years old, white on the near Shoulder and Flank. Both are bob tailed, and the pied One's Tail is tipped with white. They are cropped and slit in the Ears, and have a Hole bored through their Horns. Whoever will bring the said Steers, or inform the Subscriber where he may have the same, shall have all reasonable Charges allowed them.

ANDREW ISTAVE.

## POETS CORNER.

### *A SONG to the Memory of the late Lord* BOTETOURT, *Governour of* VIRGINIA.

To the Tune of *God save great George our King, &c.*

GRATEFUL Virginia may
Bleſs that auſpicious Day
BOTETOURT came;
He did defend our Laws,
And gave our Country Cauſe
To ſing, with loud Applauſe,
BOTETOURT's Fame.

Religion and Learning were
His firſt and greateſt Care,
He their Support;
Let others Example take
And him their Pattern make,
For their and our Sake,
Buſineſs their Sport.

Active and diligent,
Prudent and vigilant,
BOTETOURT liv'd;
Virtue his only Guide,
Temperance and Truth his Pride;
That he ſo early dy'd,
Virginia griev'd.

Juſt, noble, generous,
Steady, not timorous,
BOTETOURT ſtood;
May his Succeſſours be
As good and great as he,
And join to Loyalty
The publick Good.

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HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

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COMMITTED to the Jail of *Cheſterfield*, on the 23d of *May*, a Lad whoſe Name is *Abraham*, about ſeventeen or eighteen Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and ſays he belongs to *Philip Cockram* of *Halifax* County. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

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TREASURY OFFICE, *June* 5, 1771.

I WOULD gladly exchange GOLD and SILVER for any of the *old* or *new* PAPER MONEY, eſpecially ſuch as is torn or defaced.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

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NEWCASTLE, *June* 4, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of *Johnſon* and *Tinſley* are requeſted to repair to the above Place, and finally ſettle their Accounts, on or before the 25th of *October* next, as the Subſcriber intends to embark for *Great Britain* directly after the Expiration of that Time. Thoſe who fail, I muſt beg Leave to inform, will be unhappy enough to ſettle their Accounts with a Lawyer.

4 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

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FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 28, 1771.

THE Subſcribers this Day became Partners in the Practice of PHYSICK and SURGERY, and have opened a Shop on the main Street, oppoſite to Mr. *Henry Mitchell*'s Store, furniſhed with a large Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES of the beſt Quality, juſt imported from *London*; where Gentlemen of the Profeſſion, and others, may be ſupplied at eaſy Rates, for ready Money.

HUGH MERCER.
4 EWEN CLEMENTS.

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THE Negroes at *Weſtover* took up, in the Freſh laſt Week, a fifteen Hogſhead FLAT, a large FERRY BOAT, and a Hogſhead of TOBACCO marked MFD, No. 4, which has ſuſtained but little Damage. The Owners are deſired to apply there for them.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 6, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

HUMPHREY HARWOOD.

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HANOVER, *June* 1, 1771.

I INTEND for ENGLAND immediately.

MERIWETHER SKELTON.

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*For* SALE,
*At the old Store, near* Cabin Point, *in* Surry,

A PARCEL of *European* GOODS, to the Amount of about three Hundred Pounds Sterling, conſiſting of *Iriſh* Linens, *German* Oſnabrigs, Mens and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Felt Hats, Mens brown Thread Hoſe, Stationary, Wool, Tow, and Cotton Cards, ſeveral Pieces of Duroy, with Trimmings, ſeveral Caſks of ſixpeny and twentypeny Nails, Plantation and Carpenters Tools, Gunpowder, Shot, and a Variety of other Articles. Theſe Goods are all from *London*, and great Part of them juſt imported in the *Randolph*, Captain *Walker*. Fifty Pounds ready Money will be required of the Purchaſer, who will be allowed Credit for the Remainder until the firſt of *April* 1772, on giving Bond, with good Security.——An Inventory of the Goods may be ſeen at any Time, and farther Particulars known by applying to

THOMAS FENNER.

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*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 13*th of* June *next, at the late Dwellinghouſe of* James Long, *deceaſed, in the Town of* Blandford,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, together with a complete Set of WIG-MAKING Utenſils, and a Variety of HAIRS, newly imported. Six Months Credit will allowed for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, on giving Bond, with Security, to

3 ELIZABETH LONG, Executrix.

*** All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid *Long* are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it to make them known by the Day of Sale.

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*To be* SOLD,

ONE Hundred and ninety ſix Acres of LAND, lying on the eaſt Side of *Deep* Creek, in *Warwick* County, pleaſantly ſituated on the Mouth of the ſaid Creek, well timbered with Pine and Oak, and not above forty Acres cleared in the Whole. The Land is very good for Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, affords excellent Paſturage for all Kinds of Stock, and is very convenient to fine Fiſh, Oyſters, and wild Fowl. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Warwick* Courthouſe.

ROBERT BROWN.

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BLANDFORD, *May* 27, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have miſſing two Caſks B marked WR, No. 1 and 2, containing Shot and Bar Lead, imported laſt Fall in the *Blood*, Captain *Hugh Wylie*. Whoever has ſuch Caſks in Poſſeſſion, and will ſend a Line to us, the Charges ſhall be paid, and the Favour acknowledged. BOYD & POYTHRESS.

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TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*, a ſmall bay MARE about four Feet three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock M, and on the off Shoulder C. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

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TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bright bay MARE about twelve or thirteen Years old, with ſome white Hairs in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Film over one of her Eyes, and branded as near as can be made out. SWEPSON JEFFRIES.

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TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a black MARE COLT about four Feet two Inches high, a natural Pacer, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings. DRURY TUCKER.

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TAKEN up, in *Orange*, ſeven BARROWS marked with a Swallow-fork and Underkeel in each Ear, two of themof a ſandy Colour, with ſome black Spots, and the others white; they appear to be about a Year and a Half old. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds.

JAMES TAYLOR.

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TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a dark brindled COW that appears to be very old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Swallow-fork in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

GEORGE TUCKER, Senior.

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BLANDFORD, *May* 24, 1771.

THE Death of my late Partner, Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, renders it abſolutely neceſſary that the Concern of *Gordon* and *Ramſay* ſhould be immediately ſettled. This is therefore to give Notice, to all thoſe concerned, that unleſs they diſcharge their Debts before the firſt of *Auguſt* next, or give Merchants Notes payable at the *October* Court, that all Bonds and Accounts due to that Company will then be put in Suit, without Reſpect of Perſons.

On *Wedneſday* the 26th of *June* will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, in the Town of *Blandford*, four very likely young *Virginia* born NEGRO FELLOWS; alſo a LOT in *Ravenſcroft* Town, near *Peterſburg*, the Property of the above Company. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, upon Bond and Security being given to

PATRICK RAMSAY.

*** The Subſcriber will ſell his Houſes and Land whereon he now lives, containing twenty three Acres pleaſantly ſituated, and lately annexed to the Town of *Blandford*; on reaſonable Terms, and Credit.

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PORTSMOUTH, *May* 25, 1771.

WANTED, a convenient ſituation on *James* River for erecting a Griſt Mill. INGLIS & LONG.

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*To be* SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 26*th of* June, *before the* RALEIGH *TAVERN*,

MY STORES and LOT at *Weſt Point*, which I advertiſed ſome Time ago, but did not deſcribe them. The Storehouſes are new, twenty eight Feet by ſixteen each, ſtand cloſe to the Water Side, and are as well finiſhed as any in the Colony. One of them is intended for wet Goods, Grain, &c. and has an exceeding good dry Cellar; the other is for dry Goods, and has a Lodging Room, with a Brick Chimney, at one End, plaiſtered and whitewaſhed. There is alſo a very ſtrong new Stable, twelve Feet by ſixteen, with an eight Feet Shed at one End, and a Neceſſary Houſe eight Feet ſquare, quite new. The Lot is poſted and railed in. Fifty Pounds of the Purchaſe Money to be paid down, and two years Credit will be allowed for the Remainder, on giving Bond and Security. JOHN G. FRAZER.

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MIDDLESEX, *May* 14, 1771.

IMPORTED in the *Matty*, Captain *Fox*, a ſmall Box of Merchandiſe, marked MET in a Piece, which was to have been delivered at *Urbanna*; but through a Miſtake, I imagine, has been landed at ſome other Place. If any Perſon can give me Intelligence of the ſame, by Letter, or otherwiſe, the Favour will be greatly acknowledged by MARY E. THACKER.

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STRAYED from the Subſcriber, on the 20th of *April* laſt, a bay HORSE about four Feet and a Half high, with a roached Mane and ſhort Switch Tail, a Feather runs up each Side of his Mane, almoſt to his Ear, paces ſeven or eight Miles an Hour, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with a Heart. Any Perſon that will contrive Word to *Andrew Leprad*, or to the Subſcriber, both in *Cheſterfield* County, where the ſaid Horſe may be had, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. CHARLES CAYCE.

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YORK Town, *May* 29, 1771.

STRAYED from this Place, about ſix Weeks ago, a large brown MARE five Years old, with a blaze Face, her hind Feet white, neither dockt nor branded. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

THOMAS POWELL.

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VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

*At a* GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, May 7, 1771.

*Thomas Blackmore, Darſey Penticoſt, Thomas Speake, James Lindſey, Nathaniel Barrett,* and *Thomas Wadlington*, Plaintiffs, againſt *James Fowler*, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, *Edward Snickers, Thomas Colſton, George Jump, Joſeph Eldridge, William Bilbow, Stephen Johnſon, David Apley*, and *Thomas Shepherd*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *James Fowler* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Fowler* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do no pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendant *(Fowler)* do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Frederick*, in the County of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

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CHARLOTTE County, *May* 20, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who underſtand their Buſineſs well, may depend on good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, at Mr. *Robert Burton*'s Store.

JOHN BRIDGES.

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MIDDLESEX, *May* 7, 1771.

RUN away, a dark Mulatto Man named BARNABY, about five Feet two Inches high. He is artful in his Anſwers, and has an Impediment in his Speech. Had on a Suit of dark coloured *Ruſſia* Drab. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him committed to Jail, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf. AUGUSTINE SMITH.

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AS twelve Months are nearly expired ſince the Store kept at *Todd*'s, on Account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, of *Glaſgow*, by the Subſcriber, has been diſcontinued, it is expected that ſuch Perſons as are indebted there will be ready, upon Application, to diſcharge their reſpective Balances; and it may be depended upon that ſuch as do not will be ſued, as the Indulgence already given the Cuſtomers has been ſuch that no farther can be allowed, or reaſonably expected.

I have about fourteen Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of GOODS, which I would ſell cheap.

Tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

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*To be* SOLD, *on reaſonable Terms*,

HIS Majeſty's PATENT, or Grant, for twenty Thouſand Acres of LAND in *Weſt Florida*. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to purchaſe may be informed of the Particulars by inquiring of *Joſeph Ogden*, at the Sign of the Croſs Keys, the Corner of *Cheſtnut* and *Third* Streets, *Philadelphia*. 12

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*To be* SOLD *at* Frederickſburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 20*th of* June, *being* Spotſylvania *Court Day*,

THE DWELLINGHOUSE now poſſeſſed by me, with the Timber Yard adjoining, whereon are erected a Kitchen, Smokehouſe, and every Convenience neceſſary for a Family; it is ſituated on the main Street in *Frederickſburg*, and may be eaſily converted into a Store. Credit will be given until *October* General Court for one Half the Money, and until *April* General Court for the other Half.

9 THOMAS MILLER.

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WANTED
*In* NORBORNE *Pariſh*, Frederick *County*,

A SCHOOLMASTER well qualified to teach Writing and Arithmetick; if *Latin* alſo, the more agreeable, and the Salary enlarged. It will not be expected that he ſhould teach more than fifteen or twenty Scholars. For farther Particulars inquire of the Printer of this Paper; or of *J. Nourſe* at *Piedmont*, in the ſaid County. None need apply but ſuch as can have an undoubted Character for Diligence and Sobriety.

*N. B.* It is thought a Dancing Maſter likewiſe would meet with Encouragement in the above County. 12

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*To be* SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Frederickſburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

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*For* SALE,
*And may be entered on in* NOVEMBER *next*,

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and ſeventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, &c. and lies ſo level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greateſt Eaſe. The Improvements on the ſame conſiſt of a Plantation, in good Order, ſufficient for working ſeven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary Houſe fifty four Feet long, finiſhed off in a compleſe Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, beſides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a Houſe twenty Feet in Length, and ſixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouſe, Barn, fine ſtrong Stables, Corn Houſes, two fine Gardens, of the beſt ſawed Framing and Pales; and, in ſhort, every Convenience that is neceſſary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uſes. There are alſo, on the ſame Plantation, two large ſtanding Stores kept, of very conſiderable Trade; the Storehouſes are large and commodious, the cheapeſt of which did not coſt leſs than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouſe belongs a Houſe for the Reſidence of the Merchants, one of which coſt upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of ſeventy five; there alſo belongs to the Stores fine ſtrong Stables, &c. There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as alſo three Blackſmiths Shops, &c. The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty conſiderably. Beſides theſe two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of conſiderable Trade, is ſettled (for the Convenience of their Diets, &c. in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiouſly ſituated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at leaſt, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouſe, Store, &c. &c. (Tailors and Blackſmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houſes underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, ſo as to reſemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almoſt all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Proſpect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherſt* Courthouſe, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly uſed by Travellers, and, together with the great Reſort of Gentlemen to this Place, conſumes as much Liquors as coſt me annually three Hundred Pounds, beſides Proviſions for Men and Beaſts. As Perſons at a Diſtance inclining to purchaſe may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and ſee the Place, I think it not amiſs to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reaſonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinſick Value of it.

I will alſo ſell to the Purchaſer (if required) moſt of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at leaſt ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the ſame; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

16 GABRIEL PENN.

*N. B.* All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, &c. are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty conſiderable to me.

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RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.